Graham

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

POLLUTION REPORT

DATE: April 15, 1988

Region II
Response and Prevention Branch
Edison, New Jersey 08837

(201) 548-8730 - Commercial and FTS
24 Hour Emergency

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TAT

POLREP NO.:	Thirty-two (32)
INCIDENT NAME:	Arkansas Chemical Company
SITE/SPILL NO.:	T9
POLLUTANT:	Textile chemicals and intermediates
CLASSIFICATION:	Major
SOURCE:	Abandoned chemical facility
LOCATION:	Newark, New Jersey
AMOUNT:	20,000 containers of various chemicals, 1500 drums (600 empty), 87 indoor and outdoor tanks of which less than ten hold oil, acid, and unknowns.
WATER BODY:	None

1. SITUATION:

A. The Arkansas Chemical Company produced textile and other specialty chemicals at this site until it was abandoned in 1983. Abandoned on this site are a two-story office/laboratory building (Bldg. 25/30), a machine shop (Bidg. 26), a small chemical processing building (Bldg. 27), a large four-story chemical process building (Bldg. 28), boiler room/tank house (Bldg. 16/16B), a storage building (Bldg. 24), and two sheds (S1 & S2). About 1500 drums and 20,000 small containers of chemicals exist in these buildings. In addition, there are approximately 17 aboveground storage tanks and 70 process tanks/reaction vessels.

2. ACTION TAKEN:

A. Listed below are the major waste streams of hazardous materials classified on-site and their current status. An estimated 45,738 gallons of material remain on-site.

1) Base/Neutral and Oxidizer Liquids, Oxidizer and Reactive Solids (28% of total waste streams) 9,000 gallons, 33 gallons, 5 gallons and 3 gallons respectively are mixed together in a bulking chamber stored behind building 28. For safety purposes the opening to this chamber was sealed and padlocked.

2) Flammable and Organic Liquids (13% of total waste streams) 2,745 gallons and 3,100 gallons respectively are mixed together in a bulking chamber behind building 28B. As an added measure of security, approximately 5,000 gallons of this material was pumped into a holding pool inside of building 28 on January 20, 1988. Due to settling, approximately 1,000 gallons of material had solidified which prohibited complete transfer. Currently, the solid material is stored in the sealed bulking chamber.

3) Acid Liquids (7% of total waste streams) 3,200 gallons of this material are staged in their original containers inside building 28. Disposal analysis has been performed and waste facility acceptance is under way.

4) Cyanide Liquids (<1% of total waste streams) 44 gallons of this material are staged in their original containers inside building 28. Disposal analysis has been performed and waste facility acceptance is under way.

5) Peroxide Liquids and Solids (2% of total waste streams) 650 gallons and 10 gallons respectively of these materials are bulked together in overpack drums inside building 28. Disposal analysis has been performed and waste facility acceptance is under way.

6) Halogenated Organic Liquids (1% of total waste streams) 583 gallons of this material are staged in overpack drums inside building 28. Disposal analysis has been performed and waste facility acceptance is under way.

7) Base/Neutral Solids (33% of total waste streams) 15,000 gallons of this material are staged in their original containers inside building 28. Disposal analysis has indicated that this material qualifies for landfill disposal.

8) Acid Solids (9% of total waste streams) 4,200 gallons of this material are staged in their original containers inside building 28. Disposal analysis has indicated that the pH needs to be lowered prior to disposal.

9) Cyanide Solids (<1% of total waste streams) 90 gallons of this material are staged in their original containers inside building 28. Disposal analysis has been performed and waste facility acceptance is under way.

10) Organic and Flammable Solids (7% of total waste streams) 2,500 gallons and 575 gallons respectively have been bulked together in their original containers inside building 28. Disposal analysis has been performed and waste facility acceptance is under way.

B. Aside from the main waste streams yet to be disposed of, the following material will require removal from site and appropriate disposal:

1) The disposal of nearly 20,000 laboratory reagent bottles is complete with the exception of 9 specific wastes. These wastes include explosives, mercury compounds and PCB's. Alternate disposal methods for these items are under way.

2) Three gas cylinders, two of which are unknown, remain onsite. Disposal via manufacturer indentification is under way.

3) All asbestos material has been stabilized in place and awaits final mitigation.

4) Nearly 600 empty drums are staged inside building 24 awaiting cleaning and shredding.

C. On April 7, 1988, EPA and TAT visited the site to perform a routine stability check. During this on-site visit, TAT and EPA used a manual siphon pump to evacuate rainwater which had collected on top of the visqueen covering the drums in building 28B. This preventative maintainence must be continued to ensure that no releases occur before these drums can be properly disposed of.

D. On April 8, 1988, representatives from ChemWaste Management's Asbestos Division were on site to assess the disposal of asbestos in buildings 16 and 28. TAT accompanied the Chemwaste representatives at all times. As part of the 3-bid process, ChemWaste will submit a bid for the removal of the asbestos. The selection of an asbestos contractor will not be made until all other mitigation work has been completed.

E. On April 14, 1988, a draft $2 million exemption letter was sent to headquarters for comments. The draft requests an additional $1,586,000, of which $1,131,000 is for mitigation contracting. This will raise the total site ceiling to $3,554,000, of which $2,731,000 will be for mitigation contracting. If this request is not approved by the end of May, existing funds will expire. This will force the removal of site security and dramatically increase the chances of a major release.

3. FUTURE PLANS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

A. 24 hour site security will be maintained until the current funding expires. At that time it will either be resumed until completion of site work or terminated due to budgetary constraints.

B. EPA and TAT will make periodic on-site inspections to ensure stability of hazardous wastes remaining on site.

4. FINANCIAL STATUS

A.	Total Project Ceiling Authorized	$1,966,009
B.	Mitigation Contract Ceiling	$1,598,009
C.	Expenditures for Mitigation Contracts	
1.a	Amount Obligated to ERCS contractor for Delivery Order #6893-02-073 and #7445-02-006 (DCNs KCS - 361,629,633,710,730, KE - 0001, 0027, 0035, 0044, 0045) as of April 15, 1988	$1,565,380
1.b	Amount de-obligated due to contract rollover	$ 1,991
1.c	Total amount obligated to date	$1,563,389
1.d	Estimated mitigation expenditures as of April 15, 1988	$1,497,885
1.e	Balance Remaining	$ 65,504
D.	Unobligated Balance Remaining	$ 32,629
E.	Other Extramural Costs as of April 15, 1988	
1.a	TAT Salary/Travel (estimated)	$ 99,166
1.b	Analytical Costs	$ 6,628

F. Intramural Costs as of April 15, 1988

1.a	EPA (Estimated Direct and Indirect)	$ 66,850
G.	Total Expenditures	$1,670,529
	Percent of Total Project Ceiling	85.0%
	Percent of $2 Million	83.5%

FINAL POLREP____ FURTHER POLREPS FORTHCOMING__/__

SUBMITTED BY Mark P. Pane

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Response and
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